

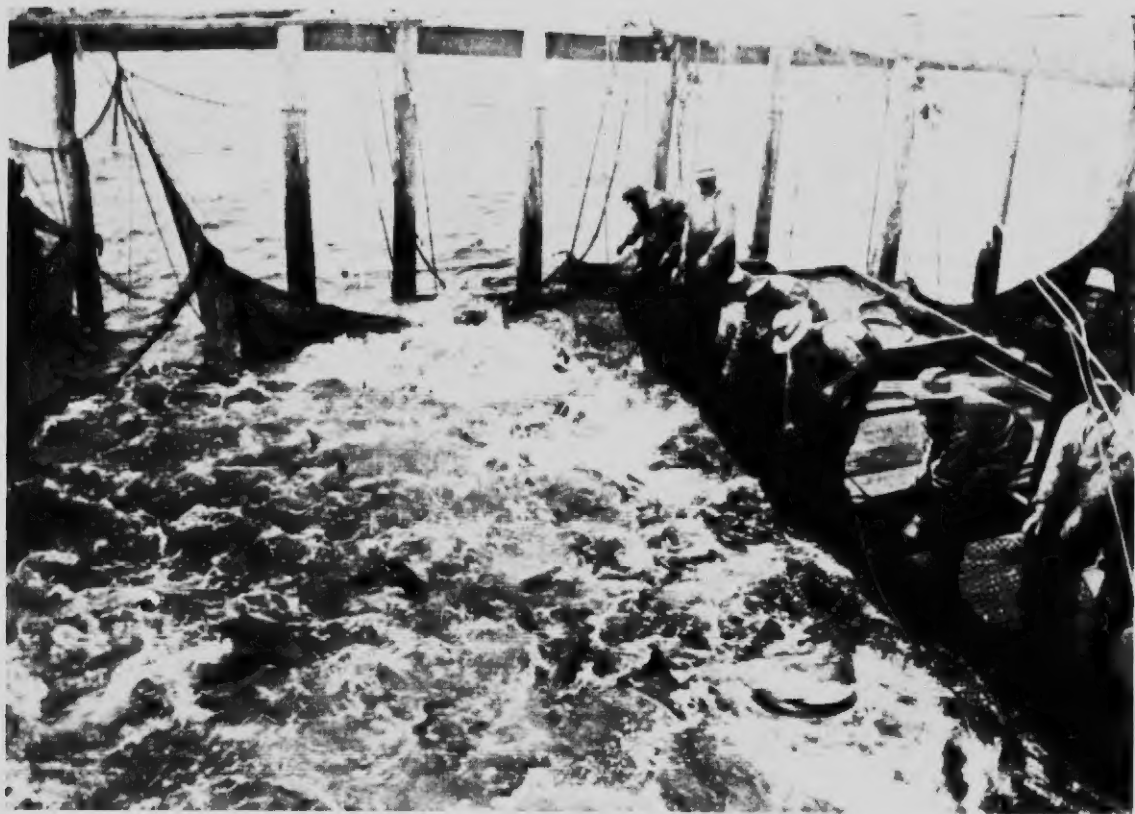
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THE FOREST WEALTH OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.



RAISING A TRAP-NET.

BRITISH COLUMBIA'S ADVANTAGES.

A Few Facts.

British Columbia is the Pacific Coast Province of Canada.

Area—395,000 square miles, or 252,800,000 acres.

Coast-line—7,000 miles.

Forest and Woodland—182,000,000 acres.

Population (estimated) — 280,000, exclusive of Asiatics.

The whole of British Columbia south of 52 degrees and east of the Coast Range is a grazing country up to 3,500 feet, and a farming country up to 2,500 feet, where irrigation is possible.

British Columbia's trade has increased by over *nineteen million dollars* in four years.

British Columbia mines have produced over *three hundred million dollars*.

British Columbia fisheries, *one hundred and fourteen million dollars*.

British Columbia forests produce over *twenty million dollars* annually.

British Columbia has *millions of acres* of paper-making material undeveloped.

British Columbia farms and orchards produce over *eight million dollars* annually.

British Columbia has *immense deposits of iron ore* awaiting development.

British Columbia's coal deposits are the *most extensive* in the world.

The Kootenay coalfields alone are capable of yielding *ten million tons of coal* a year for *seven thousand years*.

British Columbia's area of standing timber is the *largest* and most compact *in America*.

British Columbia has over *ten million acres* of wheat lands.

British Columbia produces over *two million pounds* of butter annually, and imports over *four million pounds*.

British Columbia imports over *two million dollars' worth* of eggs and poultry annually.

British Columbia shipped over *six thousand tons* of fruit in 1908, and imported fruit to the value of *two hundred thousand dollars*.

British Columbia fruits—apples, pears, plums, cherries, and peaches—are the *finest in the world*.

British Columbia fruit has won the *highest awards* at exhibitions in Great Britain, Eastern Canada, and the United States.

British Columbia's net revenue is increasing at the rate of *one million dollars* annually.

British Columbia's liabilities over assets are decreasing at the rate of over *one million dollars* annually.



PLACER MINING.

BRITISH COLUMBIA'S ADVANTAGES.

British Columbia Offers:

To the Capitalist—

The most profitable field for investment in the known world.

To the Manufacturer—

A great wealth of raw materials.

Unsurpassed shipping facilities.

Rapidly increasing markets at home and in the new Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta, Mexico, Australia, and the Orient.

To the Lumberman—

Millions of acres of the finest timber in the world.

An ever-increasing demand for lumber at home and abroad.

To the Fisherman—

Inexhaustible quantities of salmon, halibut, cod, herring, and other fish.

To the Fruit-grower—

Many thousands of acres of land producing all the hardier fruits, as well as peaches, grapes, apricots, melons, nuts, etc.

To the Dairyman—

Splendid pasture and high prices for butter, milk, and cream.

To the Workingman—

Fair wages and a reasonable working day.

To the Poultryman—

A cash home market for poultry and eggs at big prices.

To the Farmer—

Large profits from mixed farming and vegetable-growing.

To the Miner—

Three hundred thousand square miles of unprospected mineral-bearing country.

To the Sportsman—

An infinite variety of game animals, big and small, game fishes and game birds.

To the Tourist—

Magnificent scenery.

Good hotels.

Well-equipped trains.

Palatial steamships.

To Everybody—

A healthful climate.

Inspiring surroundings.

Golden opportunities in all walks of life.

Just laws, well administered.

A complete modern educational system — free, undenominational primary and high schools.

All the conveniences of civilised life.

Health, peace, contentment, and happiness.



A BRITISH COLUMBIA ORCHARD IN BLOOM.

A FEW FACTS ABOUT BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Government of British Columbia.

British Columbia's Government consists of a Lieutenant-Governor, an Executive Council or Cabinet of seven members (who are elected members of the Legislative Assembly), and a Legislative Assembly of forty-two (including the Cabinet Ministers), elected for the constituencies into which the Province is divided. Manhood suffrage prevails and voting is by ballot. The Cabinet is responsible to the people, and may be deposed from office by an adverse vote of the Legislature. The Legislature is elected for four years, and holds annual sessions at Victoria.

Revenue and Expenditure (for nine months ending March 31st, 1909), 1908-09:—

Revenue	\$4,604,500
Expenditure	3,745,349

Trade of British Columbia, 1909:—

Imports	\$20,898,381
Exports	22,240,609
Total trade	\$43,139,080

Chief Cities of British Columbia.

Victoria, the capital,	40,000.
Vancouver, the commercial capital,	110,000.
New Westminster,	12,000.
Nelson,	7,000.
Nanaimo,	7,000.
Rosland,	5,500.
Kamloops,	3,000.
Grand Forks,	3,000.
Revelstoke,	3,500.
Fernie,	3,500.
Cranbrook,	3,500.
Ladysmith,	3,500.
Prince Rupert,	3,000.
Vernon,	3,000.

British Columbia's Industries (valued in 1909-10):—

Mines	\$24,000,000
Lumber	12,000,000
Agriculture	8,500,000
Fisheries	8,000,000
Manufactures	30,000,000
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	\$82,500,000

About \$315 per head of population.